

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1616. 號八月八日一千八百六十八英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1868.

日十二月六年辰戌治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,
LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill. E.C. BATES HENRY & Co.,
4 Old Bailey, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gotch, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Sawton, DROWN & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co., Puchow, THOMPSON & Co.,
Co. Shantung, H. YOUNG & Co., Ma-
nila. C. KIRKBY & Co.

New Advertisements.

J. W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
OFFICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

BELLA FROM LIVERPOOL
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Those having the option of delivery at
Whampoa, are requested to state at once
at which port they intend to receive their
Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1868. aul6

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8, Champion, British barque, 490,
Haquin, Swaines, Mauritius and Singa-
pore, March 24, June 14 and July 28, 701
tons Coal.—R. S. WALKER & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 8, Suwonada, for Canton.

Shipping Reports.

The Brit. barque Champion, from Swan-
sea, reports fine weather till the Cape.
Crossed the Equator on 21st April in long.
21° W.; passed the meridian of the Cape
of Good Hope on 30th May in lat. 39.20 N.
From the Cape had heavy gales from N. to
N. W. round to S. W.; in lat. 36.5 long.
67° E. had heavy cross sea which washed
away the long boat and jolly-boat and stove
in bulwarks; the bad weather lasted for
4 days, then had moderate and steady
breeze from S.W. till arrival at Mauritius,
thence to Singapour and in China Sea
had cross seas and heavy squalls from N.
W., S.W., and S.E., and much rain, thunder-
and lightning till arrival on 7th Aug.
134 days out.

Under Despatch.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per
Araf, on Monday the 10th instant, at Noon.
For Shanghai.—Per Douglas, on Mon-
day, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per Gloucester, on Saturday, the 15th inst.,
at 2 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per Lightning, at 2 P.M., on Saturday, the
15th inst.

For Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and
London.—Per Conqueror, on Monday, the
10th instant, at Noon.

New Advertisements.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

This (Saturday) Evening,
August 8th.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
THE combined efforts of the whole of this
Mammoth Troupe for the
BENEFIT
OF

M.R. JOHN FISHER,
One of the most accomplished gymnasts that
ever appeared before the public.

On this occasion there will be presented
the most varied and select equestrian,
gymnastic, and acrobatic entertainment
ever presented to the public of this Colony.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class,	\$2.00
Second Class,	1.00
Third Class,	50
Children half-price.	

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock
precisely.
Hongkong, August 8, 1868. and

THE AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

In conjunction with the World renowned
Acrobats and Gymnasts.

Messrs R. TAYLOR and A. MILLINER,
BEG respectfully to announce to the In-
habitants of Macao that they intend
giving two performances on,

SUNDAY AND MONDAY,

August 6th and 7th.
The performances will consist of highly
successful COMEDIES, BURLESQUES,
VOCAL MUSIC, and DANCING, and in-
cluding an astounding and pleasing classical
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

FOR full particulars see Programme.

W. T. ALREY, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1868. au11

WANTED.

A Situation as Ship MANAGER, by an ex-
perienced Captain, possessing 1st
class Certificate from the Liverpool Board,
dated 15th May 1854, and well acquainted
with the Coast of China, the Bay of
Bengal, and the Eastern seas generally for
the last 12 years. Apply to Mr Braga or
to Dr. Freeland, Dispensary, 118, Queen's
Road, Free.

Hongkong, August 7, 1868. aul7

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MESSES FLOYD & Co. beg most re-
spectfully to inform their subscribers,
that the series of Views of Hongkong, etc.,
etc., published by them, will be ready for
selection on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For passage only, the steamer's cargo
capacity being fully engaged,
Apply to

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, August 8, 1868. aul8

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordin-
ary Half-yearly Meeting of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION
will be held at the Head Office of the BANK
Hongkong on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth
day of August proximo, at Three o'clock
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Re-
port of the Court of Directors, to 30th
June, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 25, 1868. aul9

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the
Shareholders in the above Company
will be held in the Club Chambers at 3 P.M.
on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August,
(when a statement of Accounts and the Re-
port of the Directors will be laid before the
Meeting) for the purpose of electing Di-
rectors in the place of those who retire in
accordance with the provision of the Ar-
ticles of Association, and the election of
Auditors.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul10

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from the 5th to the 26th day of
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul11

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul12

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul13

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul14

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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul15

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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul16

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul17

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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul18

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By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul19

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

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August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul20

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul21

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from the 5th to the 26th day of
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul22

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul23

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from the 5th to the 26th day of
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul24

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from the 5th to the 26th day of
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul25

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from the 5th to the 26th day of
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. aul26

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Insurances

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents at Hongkong.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be payable to the Shareholders at the London and County Bank, Lombard Street, London, on and after the 8th July 1868.

JAS. LE GEYT DANIELL,
Secretary.

London, June 19, 1868. 280

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

London.

Incorporated 1859.

Capital.—\$1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Capital.—\$250,000.

Managing Agents in China.—MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Hongkong, Medical Referee.—J. IVOR MURRAY.

Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27 Jan.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

Capital.—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or Coals in Matsches, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1,000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.One month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.One month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.Above 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ the full annual rate.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, August 24, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

NOTICE.

N. B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

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Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Post-Office Notifications.

For INDIA, EUROPE, &c.
Per La Compagnie des Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales S.A.
"IMPERIALE" on Sunday, 23d August, at 11 A.M. To and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France) to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Suez, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria. Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on 23d August. Correspondence intended to be forwarded by the vessels of the above company must be inscribed per Messageries Impériales Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 23, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First-Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First-Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Posts in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage chargeable on Books and Packets of Patterns addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz.

Via SOUTHAMPTON. 12 cents.

Above 4 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via MAURITIUS. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via MANCHESTER. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via LIVERPOOL. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via LONDON. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via PARIS. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via FLORENCE. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via MILAN. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via ROME. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via NAPLES. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via BARCELONA. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via VALENCIA. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via SEVILLE. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via LISBON. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via PORTO. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via ALGIERS. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via TUNIS. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via ALEXANDRIA. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via CAIRO. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via BAGDAD. 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Above 3 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 12 cents.

Via TURKEY. 16 cents.

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Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 cents.

Notices to Consignees.

S.S. "LIGHTNING" from CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868. 100

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Donau," 7th January, 1868.

RT. 531. 1 Case Paper.
B. Ez "Donau," 8th June.

NO 120, 122. 3 cases Sweetmeats.

Ex "Imperatrice," 1st August.

AH 1st. 1 Case B'falo Horns.

C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1868.

"WEST DERBY," from CALCUTTA, CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-named Ship are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature at once, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge and for which Boats are not alongside within a reasonable time, say twelve working hours, will be landed and stored in Messrs Dent & Co.'s Godown B, at the risk and expense of the Consignees of such Goods.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chap. Mts.,
Pageda Anchorage,
Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

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C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.

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BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM F. RUSSELL is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CAESAR T. SMITH in our Firm ceased by his retirement, on 31st December, 1867.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FRANCIS PARRY and Mr. THOMAS SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867, from which date the Partners are Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PYKE.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLARA BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted under the style and name of

ROBERTSON & Co., in which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been admitted a Partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON.

Ningpo, May 6, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALBRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPPERS have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of L. T. COOPER & CO. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, C. LANGDON DAVIES, 2 Club Chambers, Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDER HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDEREE DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium in a first class Granite Godown on premises situated on Praya Central.

REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 100

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. A. H. TOLLIER GLUZENKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuration.

REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 100

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chap. Mts.,
Pageda Anchorage,
Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

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B. Ez "Donau," 8th June.

NO 120, 122. 3 cases Sweetmeats.

Ex "Imperatrice," 1st August.

AH 1st. 1 Case B'falo Horns.

C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

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C. BERTHARD,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following cases

LOCAL.

The Australian Dramatic Troupe in their performance of last night, had the best audience they have yet had, but by no means one larger than they deserve. Certainly the heated air of the Lusitano goes against him, and the season of the year keeps their seats unoccupied; but we have the management more active, it would be surprising to us had they not much more patronage and support than they have had hitherto. A company of fair performers here ought to be in a position to give a fashionable performance under patronage, say once a week or once a fortnight; and this appears to us to be the weak point in the present company's management. Last night's performance mainly consisted of the "Rough Diamond" and a repetition (at request) of the "Young Widow." In both pieces, Mr. Holland was the favourite, and very well he earned the applause in Cousin Joe, which was a capital personation of the countryman in all his rustic primitiveness; Miss Arnot was as lively as ever in both pieces; and the applause was fast and furious throughout. Mrs. Airey was loudly encored on singing her first song, and responded with another; although inferior to many professional singers who have visited Hongkong, Mrs. Airey, has established herself as a great favourite with the public here from the simple sweetness of her rendering and the unaffected expression she gives to whatever she sings. Mr. Milliner amused the audience with some feats of gymnastic art which seldom come before an audience in this part of the world, as they stand near the top of that department of the profession; and was rapturously applauded. Mrs. Airey, we observe, takes her benefit on Thursday, when a bumper patronage-night ought to be got up.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet published at the office of the *North China Herald*, containing the memorials on the Revision of the Treaty. It is neatly got up and gives the various documents in a form which is handy for reference.

REVIEW.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HONG-KONG, &c.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper contains the following paragraph:—The heads of the six Chinese companies in this city are taking active measures to prevent and break up the system of bringing Chinese girls to this country for the purposes of prostitution. It was known that a large number of these young girls would arrive on the steamer China, and when she entered the harbor this morning the Chinamen procured a force of policemen and went to the wharf to intercept them. They found on board 43 girls, aged respectively from 8 to 12 and 13 years, all consigned to notorious old haridans in this place. The policemen took charge of the entire lot, and they are to be sent to the Magdalene Asylum, and from thence, such as are old enough and can be so accommodated, will be sent to live as domestics in respectable American families where they will be cared for and protected. The rage of the creatures who had sent out China for this consignment of humanity for the worst of purposes, was almost frantic when they found that their prey had escaped out of their hands. The Chinese merchants who have taken this matter in hand deserve great credit for their vigilance and promptitude of action in the premises.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr Goodlack sat this morning. Mr Francis (upon Mr Gaskell's behalf) again applied, in the case of the attempted bribery of Mr. Alford (Building Department), that at least his Worship might remit that part of the sentence upon the prisoner, which bore so heavily upon a man in so respectable a position, viz., imprisonment. His Worship remarked that, in a case where some doubt existed and in which the offence was not fully carried out, he might reasonably do so. He would, however, allow Mr. Francis to produce any expert he chose; and on Mr. D. R. Gaskell's name being mentioned, his Worship assented, saying that Mr. Gaskell possessed a knowledge of Cantonese of European reputation. This witness stated that on hearing the evidence at the first hearing of the case, he remarked that a Chinaman would never have used the expression in Chinese ascribed to defendant by Mr. Alford, viz., *Pi yuen tsin*, meaning "pay dollars." The defendant, in his defence, distinctly denied having used the expression; and as the expression was not a complete sentence, the unlikelihood of its being used was the more apparent. Again, the similarity of the word used to convey the meaning intended, in asking a favor, permission, or permit, to the expression in question, was remarkable: the one being *Pi yuen tsin*, and the other *Pi yuen tsing*. Besides, in some districts, the nasal tone found in the word *yuen* was often dropped entirely; and defendant, being from Shun-huck, in the neighbourhood of Whampoa, would express *yuen* as *an* or *on*. The mistake between the use of the two expressions was one very likely to be made by any one not thoroughly acquainted with the shades of tone. Mr. Gaskell added that he had been a continuous resident in China for thirty-four years, and was interpreter to the Court in 1842. Mr. Goodlack thanked the witness for the scientific evidence given.—Ng Choy, chief interpreter at the Magistrate's, who was next called, stated that the expression *yuen tsin* was obsolete, and never used in regard to money except when the number of dollars was in question, *ngan* being applied when a general payment of money was meant. The mistake spoken of by Mr. Gaskell was ours very likely to be made by a young learner of Chinese; and he (witness) entirely concurred with Mr. Gaskell in the remarks made. He heard, besides the defendant's name given by Mr. Alford as Ayung, while defendant's real name was Ayung, or Ahung.—This, Mr. Francis cited as another instance of Mr. Alford's promises to make such a mistake as that previously spoken of. He put it whether his Worship, if he had heard the present evidence at the first hearing, would not have given the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharged him; he would therefore ask his Worship to do all he could for the prisoner.—The Magistrate informed the prisoner that he had been charged with the commission of a very grave offence; but had he been favored with the present evidence before, he would have considered the case not proved and discharged him. He had good reason to alter his first decision; but he hoped that defendant and others would see that the Government were anxious to put a stop to all bribes given to officials. Had money been tendered, the sentence

would have been six months' imprisonment, not one. Evidence had been given by a gentleman accomplished in Chinese, and he could now come to no other decision. The first appearance of the case, however, went much against him, and he (the Magistrate) offered the money. The result showed that it was very desirable that officers of the government should be thoroughly up in Chinese. He discharged the prisoner, and remitted the fine.

A Jewish gentleman named Ezra appeared to complain against two couples who would insist upon trespassing on his premises. His Worship asked for their registration-tickets; but they had none. The Magistrate remarked that this was the first time he had seen the registration-tickets to be of any use; as the prisoners were found to have none in their possession. Prisoners were sent to Gaol for one month.

Sergeant Tafer brought up five gamblers whom he had caught during a raid upon a house in the Pekoflum Road. There were about 25, he said, in the house, and all escaped except the five produced and one in Hospital, who was so severely injured that it was uncertain whether he would recover. The fifth prisoner had a cut in the head, and a sprain in the left wrist; one had lost a part of his queue in his endeavours to get off; and a general stampede, regardless of the consequences, seemed to have taken place. The man in Hospital and the prisoner with the broken head both jumped from a window two storeys high, and the former fell on a bare rock.—His Worship fined the headman \$25, and sent the others to Gaol for 2 months, and ordered the man's broken head to be seen to in the Gaol.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet published at the office of the *North China Herald*, containing the memorials on the Revision of the Treaty. It is neatly got up and gives the various documents in a form which is handy for reference.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper contains the following paragraph:—The heads of the six Chinese companies in this city are taking active measures to prevent and break up the system of bringing Chinese girls to this country for the purposes of prostitution. It was known that a large number of these young girls would arrive on the steamer China, and when she entered the harbor this morning the Chinamen procured a force of policemen and went to the wharf to intercept them. They found on board 43 girls, aged respectively from 8 to 12 and 13 years, all consigned to notorious old haridans in this place. The policemen took charge of the entire lot, and they are to be sent to the Magdalene Asylum, and from thence, such as are old enough and can be so accommodated, will be sent to live as domestics in respectable American families where they will be cared for and protected. The rage of the creatures who had sent out China for this consignment of humanity for the worst of purposes, was almost frantic when they found that their prey had escaped out of their hands. The Chinese merchants who have taken this matter in hand deserve great credit for their vigilance and promptitude of action in the premises.

The collecting of Photographs has long since become a popular and interesting source of amusement. Despite the unavoidable absence of colour the accuracy with which form and outline, light and shadow, are reproduced by the photographic camera, invariably insure a large amount of public patronage to professors of the art. In no part of the world can those who bring out "studies from nature" hope for more extensive appreciation than in countries like China, which is almost without exception regarded by European and American residents as the scene of but a temporary, although sometimes lengthened, residence. Hence there is a common desire to obtain memorials of a temper in which some of the best years of our life have been passed, so that when these shores have been quitted never again to be revisited, the memory may have some guide in recalling scenes associated with so many feelings of pleasure and pain, happiness and disappointment, while the efforts to secure a fortune or a competency have been in progress. The successful result of most ventures of this nature has fully borne out the correctness of this statement. And we readily draw attention in our columns to the photographs under review—the more so as they are the best we have ever inspected of Colonial Scenery:—

Taking them first of all from the artist's point of view, it is but natural that out of the total number, not every one comes up to a very high standard as artistic compositions. Messrs. Floyd & Co. in fact deserve great credit for the manner in which this difficulty has been met, and for the generally judicious points of view which they have chosen, so as to both please the artistic eye and yet give the most familiar view of the scene represented. Among the large collection submitted to us we should be inclined to place at the head of those most artistically pleasing, No. 139, "Chinese Junks on shore at East Point." This is a photograph which is worthy of being reproduced on a larger scale, even the liberal size accorded—some 7 inches by 10—failing to do full justice. Shipping and boats, the rocks and debris of a seawashed shore, have been favorite "studios," and the quaint, picturesque, model adopted by the Chinese render their junks peculiarly suitable for artistic representation. The photograph before us would, we should imagine, give a useful hint to the search for a subject. No. 140, "The Chinese Village, East Point," is also a good subject for the draughtsman's pencil. The beat is, however, the Waterfall of Pekoflum (No. 91), which is in every respect beyond all in the book except the study first-named. The Government Office (No. 131) make a picture vastly superior to what would be expected from its somewhat poor title:—The Cathedral tower on the left peeps over the foliage at the back of the battery, while Messrs. Burrows & Co.'s house, springing from the pine foliage beneath, form the right of the picture. The slopes beyond are softer than is usually the case in photographs, and altogether this picture may be considered one of the best, if not the gem, of the collection.—A fair photograph, chiefly remarkable for the distinctness of the foliage in the foreground. No. 142, "The Old Joss House at East Point," merits no particular notice, and the same may be said of No. 143, "A Farm House, East Point." They are both satisfactory photographs, but possess an interest simply as illustrating the native style of temple and dwelling. No. 145, "The Water Tank, Caine Road," is much like the foregoing—a fair photograph and nothing more. Tank Lane, No. 143, the scene of the murder last year—the second house on the left of the road was the precise spot—is a great improvement on its three predecessors; and is a nice little "bit" of photography. Nos. 94 and 95, two Views of the Harbour, are interesting to those familiar with the colony, but are neither very favourable specimens of Mr. Floyd's photography; for he must of course consent to be judged by his best pictures and some are so good that we cannot tolerate comparative failures. No. 137, the Ice House, is a good picture itself by an obtrusive tree which stands in the blackness on the right of the foreground.

We are somewhat surprised that the very excellent set of photographs brought out by Mr. Floyd do not include some views from the neighbourhood of the Lyeween pass, particularly the *Waterfall* of Pekoflum, which is the most remarkable feature of the colony. He has, however, given us a good view of the *Public Garden*, from the *Alman*. This is perhaps the best "sea view" of the collection, for it includes the bay and most of the pictures which include a water piece are more or less hazy and unsatisfactory, owing to the movement of the waves and boats in the foreground. No. 120, "A View from the Gardens," will be valued by residents in the Albany, but is not likely to be considered of much general interest. St. Paul's Chapel, the Zetland Lodge, and Padre's Hill houses, No. 117, is a good clear photograph, chiefly interesting in those residing in the buildings or neighbourhood of the new selected. Its title is however rather a misnomer; the College being a less conspicuous object than the Lodge in the picture.

The *South view of Government House*, No. 1, is less satisfactory than we should wish, the camera in fact having been placed too near the gate which forms the foreground of the photograph, and thus gives a heaviness to the picture which is to be regretted; the house itself comes out with admirable distinctness. No. 104, St. John's Cathedral, and Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s house form an admirable photograph; and still greater praise can be given to No. 108, the *Public Garden*, from the *Alman*. This is perhaps the best "sea view" of the collection, for it includes the bay and most of the pictures which include a water piece are more or less hazy and unsatisfactory, owing to the movement of the waves and boats in the foreground. No. 120, "A View from the Gardens," will be valued by residents in the Albany, but is not likely to be considered of much general interest. St. Paul's Chapel, the Zetland Lodge, and Padre's Hill houses, No. 117, is a good clear photograph, chiefly interesting in those residing in the buildings or neighbourhood of the new selected. Its title is however rather a misnomer; the College being a less conspicuous object than the Lodge in the picture.

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THE BHANMO EXPEDITION.

We take the following description of Bhanmo from an account of the journey of Captain Bladen's party to Pansoo placed at our disposal. Bhanmo was reached on 22d January. The town had a strange, mouldy and decayed appearance. It looked as if it had seen better days, of the return of which it was hopeless. Part of its forlorn look was no doubt due to a recent fire which had done considerable damage. New houses were being run up on all sides. The Chinese colony possess about forty-five small shops. But the shop keepers are a dull, sleepy, opinion-loving lot of men. The steamer proved an immense attraction; crowds of people of all ages flocked on board, and gave free expression to the wonder they felt at all they saw. On her first appearance, some of them had run away in a panic. In the crush one poor girl fell, and broke her leg; but the limb was set by the Doctor. Of course the officials visited the party in great state, and with a marvellous display, for such little people, of gold umbrellas. The palaver, which followed and which was very long, ended in very grand promises, and then the officials departed in state as they came. One of the sight-seers, a Burnan, went on board drunk, and struck some of the King's men, an offence for which he was adjudged to be beheaded. The leader of the expedition, however, begged him off, and he was let go with a severe beating.

Outside the palisades which surround the town the eye rests upon nothing but jungle on all sides. Few people venture into its recesses unless well armed, as they all have a well-founded dread of the Khakhyens, who are not permitted to remain inside the gates. The way business was conducted was amazing. Some of the wild hill-men were encamped under a tree about 200 yards from one of the gates, and an old Chinaman was progressing towards the gate, shouting as he went the price he was willing to pay for a pig; to his offers the Khakhyens screamed a reply. This being unfavorable the old man turned away in disgust, whereupon they redoubled their cries. He roared louder than ever. But just as he was disappearing inside the gate, a regular yell from the Khakhyens put an end to the bartering, and as the old man trotted back with a pleased look in his face, it is to be supposed he received the pig at his own price. The hill-men supply the town with rice, pigs, fowls, and take away raw cotton, salt and dried fish, naps, &c. They are armed with match locks, dabs, spears, and here and there cross-bows with arrows, which are more than suspected of being poisoned. They are described as a ragged, rough, and villainous-looking set; and are notorious for their cruelty and treachery. The chief traders with Bhanmo are, however, the Shans. They are generally a peaceful and indolent class of men. In the neighbourhood of the town wild geese, ducks, pigeons, and water and jungle fowl are found in great abundance. Deer and tigers are also plentiful. One night a cry of "tiger" was raised in the town. It turned out a poor woman had been killed by a blow of the brute's paw, and dragged away into the jungle close by. A wild, fierce cry was raised from those on a fiercely excited crowd, containing fowling guns, and brandishing every conceivable variety of weapon around the dead body of the victim, over which her relatives were gesticulating and crying in the wildest grief. The party we told this man-eating tiger is an annual visit to the town. Yet the authorities are too apathetic to repair the palisading or to cut down the jungle inside the town itself.

The only people who seemed to work at Bhanmo were the Shans, who visit it for some months every year; principally, it would seem, to manufacture dabs. Here and there a few women were working, but the general air of the place was one of stagnation and decay.

The new Woon or Governor arrived after the expedition, but would not land until the stars had been declared propitious. This caused a delay of several days. Then a great Khakhyen, the Chief came in to pay his respects, and to arrange for the supply of mules, &c. He was dressed in Chinese fashion, and had a most troublous and forbidding countenance. He was said to be the Chief, who offered to make a road through the hills and to protect caravans, but he asked the party Rs. 12 for a mule for a four days' journey, which was just four times the ordinary price.

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The Chinese merchants invited the party to a tea-meeting. The table was covered with twenty-five small plates, of sweetmeats, mild tea, and strong shansoo, a spirit resembling whisky. The principal host said the party would never be able to leave Bhanmo, as the Khakhyens were savage, treacherous, and, on my account, worthy to be trusted. He further informed his guests that all letters to Chiefs were useless, that the promises of the old Chief who had come were words, and nothing else; and finally concluded his address by asking, "Can you hope to do what Kings have been trying in vain for years to do?"

The Burmese officials, it is said, did all in their power to thwart instead of assisting the expedition. It was reported that, beyond the Khakhyen Hills, large bands of Chinese robbers, numbering from 2,000 to 5,000 men, hold all the country, and are in communication with the Chinese at Mawdaly and Bhanmo. —Englishman.

RISK ALLAH AND THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

It is generally known that this now celebrated character has brought an action against the *Daily Telegraph* for libel. He sues the newspaper for damages, in consequence of letters written by their correspondent from Brussels during his trial there for murder and forgery in October 1868.

Risk Allah is either guilty of all the crimes imputed to him, has nothing to be said in his own behalf, but the plain devil and dissembling Jephthah, or is the most unfortunate man that has ever lived. The web of circumstances about him is marvellous. He is the hero of record of his impudent crimes. That in December 1857 he married a widow, with £20 or £30,000; that in 1850, when she had made a will in his favour to the extent of £20,000, he murdered her at Colquhoun; that in 1863 he became acquainted with a gentleman named Bingham, with an estate of £5 or £6,000 a year, who was of dissipated habits, and who had married a magnet in my possession.

He

friends of this man of blameless life, and when you couple such companions with the accusations already hinted at, it will be seen that if innocent, no man who was innocent ever appeared so guilty or was ever so unfortunate probably since the world began.

A DEAN AND HIS DIVIDENDS.

A most remarkable correspondence is published in the *John Bull*. Dr. Boyd, the present Dean of Exeter, was formerly perpetual curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham. This church is a "proprietary" church of the most objectionable type. The property is divided into shares, and the shareholders are paid dividends according to the receipts from the pews rents, which of course depend upon the popularity of the preacher. Letterly the church has fallen into a state of disgraceful disrepair, and the churchwardens sent round a circular to the shareholders asking them to assent to a deduction of £2. 5s. per share from the dividend for two years, in order to make the necessary repairs. There were only three objectors, among whom was Dean Boyd. The repairs, however, seem to have been made, and the dean thereupon wrote to know how it was that his dividends had not been paid. In reply to the explanation, he wrote a second and as we venture to hope, unanswerable letter to the church, in which he declared that he would not consent to the deduction, because, as many of the proprietors had taken shares on the assurance that they would receive from 5 to 6 per cent. for their money, and, this assurance had not been realised, the congregation ought to bear the cost of putting the pews in order. The dean went on to complain that certain "productive" sittings had been set apart for the use of the Sunday school children. More correspondence passes—very temporary on the part of the churchwardens, very angry on the part of the dean, who defends his ministrations at Cheltenham, a matter into which the churchwardens decline to follow him. The dean, as a strong Protestant, ought to be well acquainted with *Holy Scripture*. We can assure him that the Khakhyens are as bad as the old man described away in disgust, whereupon they redoubled their cries. He roared louder than ever. But just as he was disappearing inside the gate, a regular yell from the Khakhyens put an end to the bartering, and flogged them out of the Temple.—*Western Morning News*.

SCIENCE AND THE SPIRITS.

With the consent of the writer, Professor Tyndall, of the *Pall Mall Gazette* reprint the following article, entitled "Science and the Spirits," which had a limited circulation in the *Reader* newspaper at a time when that journal was supported by some of our most eminent philosophical writers. Professor Tyndall had been invited by the spirits themselves to a conference, and in this article the course and upshot of the conference are described.—

I did not go as an entire unbeliever in the facts. On the contrary, I thought it probable that some physical principle, not evident to the spiritualists themselves, might underlie their manifestations. Extraordinary effects are produced by the accumulation of small imitations. In the *Reader* newspaper at a time when that journal was supported by some of our most eminent philosophical writers. Professor Tyndall had been invited by the spirits themselves to a conference, and in this article the course and upshot of the conference are described.—

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The superhuman power of the spirits was next directed upon me. The strength of man, it was affirmed, was unavailing in opposition to theirs. No human power could prevent the table from moving, when that pulled the table, and five pairs of legs under it; but how was I, without offence, to express the conviction which I really entertained? To ward off the difficulty, I again turned a wine-glass upside down and rested the saucer upon it. The rim of the glass was not level, and my hair on touching it caused it to vibrate, and produce a peculiar buzzing sound. A perfectly candid and warm-hearted old gentleman at the opposite side of the table, whom I shall call G., drew attention to the sound, and expressed his entire belief that it was spiritual. I, however, informed him that it was the moving hair, acting on the glass, that produced the rattle. The explanation was not well received; and Mr. M., in a time of severe pleasure, demanded whether it was the hair that had moved the table. The promptness and tone of my negative probably satisfied him that my notion was a very different one.

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